

# DEWEY DAY AND THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY.



That Admiral Dewey is the idol of the American people is now receiving fresh confirmation from the fact that such a clamor is being made for the establishment of May 1 as "Dewey day." Several of our states have already decided to make the anniversary of the battle of Manila a legal holiday, and it is not improbable that the American small boy of the future will soon start saving up his pennies about the middle of April for fireworks for "Dewey day."

Each list of May for years to come anecdotes will be told of the admiral and his adventures, but one of the most appropriate will always be that one of Dewey's first taste of gunpowder.

There was a pile of logs in the Dewey's back yard at Montpelier, and one day George got hold of a powderhorn and decided to have a celebration. He and his chums bored a hole in one of the logs, put in a good charge of powder, fired the fuse and ran for dear life. The explosion was not satisfactory, so Master Dewey marched up to investigate. He went to pour another charge into the hole, when the powder exploded in his face. George made for the rain barrel and fell in head first. When he reappeared, he was minus hair and eyebrows, and his face was badly burned. Three days he had brooded him round all right. But to this day Admiral Dewey remembers his first experience with gunpowder.

A few years later, when George Dewey was a pupil of Zebina K. Pangborn in the public school at Montpelier, the admiral in embryo decided to head an organized revolt against established authority. The rebellion fizzled out, however, and Master Dewey received from his teacher a rawhide that he remembered for many a long day. But this was the only licking that Dewey ever got!

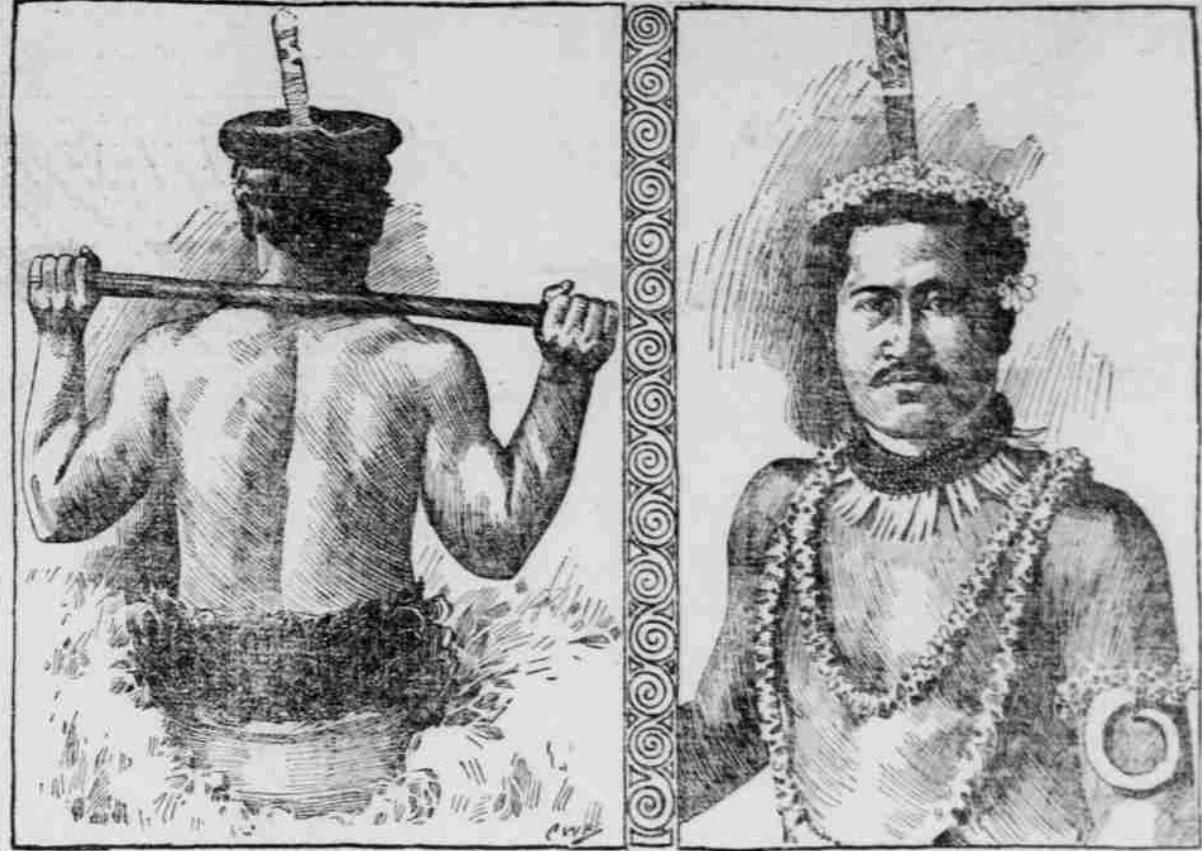
## THE BIRTH OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

April 23 was the anniversary of the birth of a man who has manufactured an interesting article that has given rise to more discussion than perhaps any other matter now before the American public.



This much talked over "article" is the Monroe doctrine. But much as it is talked about the circumstances which gave rise to its first enunciation are not any too well known. The occasion for Monroe's now famous message was the proposed action of Russia, Austria and Prussia, the three powers constituting the "holy alliance," which resulted in the formation of an alliance in 1815 for the avowed purpose of protecting and spreading the Christian religion. Such altruistic professions, however, were a mere blind. The real object of the alliance was to check and if possible sweep back the rising tide of republicanism, which had not only become well established in America, but was then threatening to invade the sanctities of European courts. Among other things it was proposed to restore Spanish dominion in South America, and France had already thrown in her influence with the allied powers, and the answer of England was waited for. It was really England's refusal to be a party in any such anti-American movement which prompted Monroe to defy Europe with his now famous message.

## VAENGA, THE SAMOAN ATHLETE.



There is no race quite so finely developed as the Samoan islanders of the south Pacific. The men, for it is not true of the women in the same marked degree, arrive at the perfection of physical development while young and for a few years of early manhood are fairly statuesque.

One of the best specimens is the bow our in the boat of the American consul general at Apia, the young man Vaenga of the village of Vafala. Just what the limit of his strength may be has never been determined. He has been known to pull at his oar for 16 hours without intermission in the rough waters of the open sea and after that to pass half the night in dancing and athletic exercises. He is the champion of all the wrestlers in the kingdom, and with the gloves he has never yet met his match. He seems able to stand an unlimited amount of punishment and has managed to pick up from sailors of visiting warships no inconsiderable acquaintance with the art of boxing.

Not long ago the British cruiser Royalist visited the port of Apia on some peaceful errand. The captain was a very powerful athlete and at lifting dead weight easily surpassed the strongest men in his crew. Yet when he essayed a private competition with Vaenga the islander lifted with ease from the ground to a straight arm over the head every weight which the naval officer could move and then wound up by lifting a series of weights which the Caucasian athlete was unable to stir.

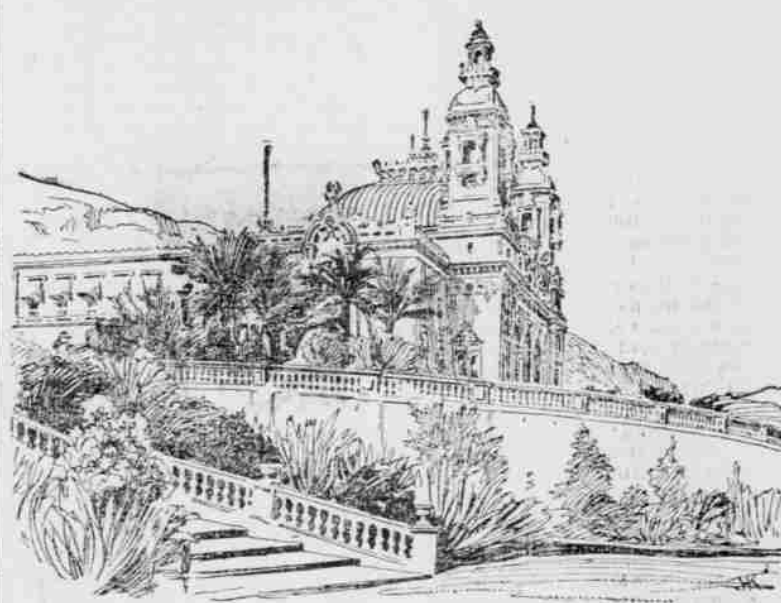
LLEWELLYN PIERCE CHURCHILL.

## BLACK ART IN INDIA.



The East Indian native is a born magician, and the powers possessed by some of the old natives of that country are truly remarkable. Much of the black art of India would out-astonish European and Americans have long puzzled over some of these exhibitions and sought in vain for some satisfactory explanation for the different mysterious things which they have seen take place before their very eyes. It is now pretty generally acknowledged that hypnotic influence plays a very large part in the obtaining of the illusion, or delusion, whichever it may be. The accompanying reproduction of a photograph recently taken in India gives a typical representation of the black art as it is practiced in India. The snake shown is the native magician busily engaged in doing the celebrated "manga tree trick." The fact that the camera has pictured the tree itself clearly demonstrates that in this case hypnotic suggestion has nothing to do with the exhibition.

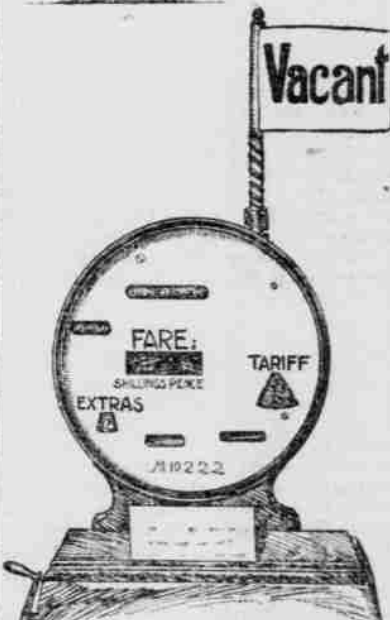
## THE CASINO AT MONTE CARLO.



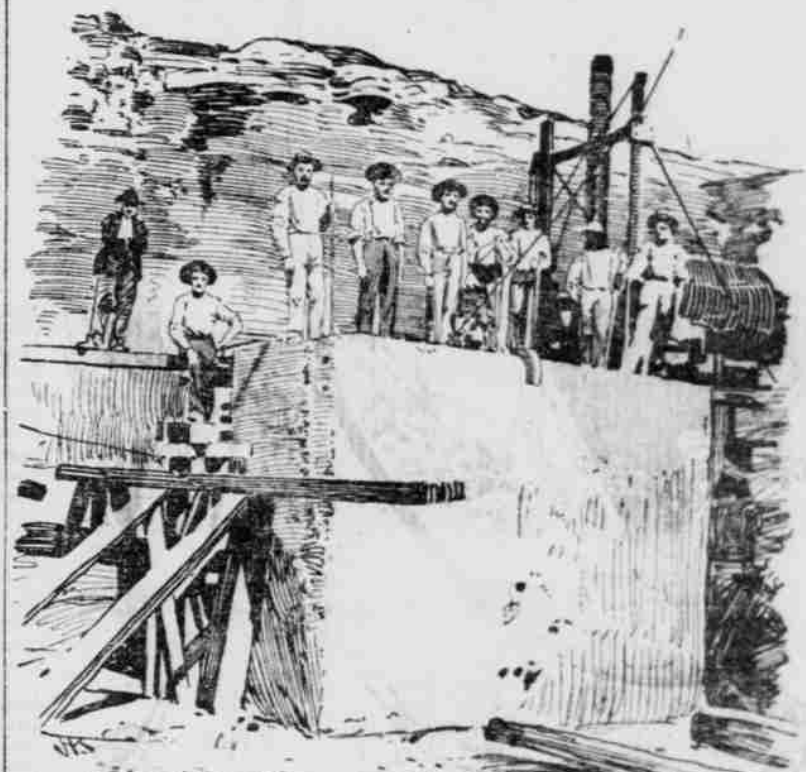
The citizen of this nation of globe trotters who has never sat at a roulette table in Monte Carlo casino has yet something to live for. His greatest pleasure will not necessarily be in losing his money at the crowded gambling tables, but he will certainly be impressed by the beauty of everything that surrounds him. The casino itself, of which the picture is shown, is one of the most beautiful buildings in Europe. It belongs to a company which gives little or no thought to the moral cost at which it derives huge profits for the payment of an occasional handsome dividend. In accordance with its name, the "Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco," admission to the casino is confined to visitors, who must first furnish tickets giving their names and hotel addresses. So abundant are the resources of the company that it votes a large subsidy to French and Italian newspapers in consideration of no notice being taken of sensational cases where gamblers are driven by desperation to suicide. But at Monte Carlo, the gem of the Riviera, many people find sufficient enjoyment in the beautiful climate and scenery without any participation in the exciting gambling pursuits which have long made the town notorious throughout the world.

## A CAB TAXAMETER.

London can now boast of the taximeter cab. Fifty public conveyances, with automatic fare indicators, have been introduced on the streets of the English capital and have at once sprung into popularity with Londoners. The accompanying illustration will show the device employed for indicating the distance traveled and the fare due, the machinery being operated by the revolution of the cab wheel. Cabmen, of course, have bitterly opposed the introduction of this annihilator of over-charging. Experience is proving, however, that the taximeter is stimulating carriage traveling, as timid passengers are now convinced that they are not being unjustly charged by unscrupulous drivers.



## THE LARGEST ROCK EVER QUARRIED.



The largest piece of rock ever quarried in America was taken out of the stone quarries of Salem, Ind., not long ago, and the accompanying illustration will give a very adequate idea of the huge dimensions of the block removed. Seldom since the remote days of the building of the pyramids of Cheops has such extraordinary quarrying been attempted. To move the big Salem block the modern engineer could call to his assistance the electric motor and the steam engine, but just how these early Egyptian workmen quarried their tremendous blocks of syenite granite and transported them from the quarries of Assuan without the modern crane and donkey engine is still a problem for nineteenth century engineers to worry over.

## KLONDIKE BRICKS.

Here is a little stack of gold bricks ready for shipment from Dawson City. Gold comes out of the Klondike in the shape of dust as a rule, but in this case the yellow metal has been formed into rough bricks. These small pieces of the precious metal are worth just \$12.50.



## THE SMALLEST PONY ALIVE.

The accompanying picture shows the smallest horse now being hitched to a carriage. This diminutive specimen of the genus equus is a Shetland pony and just 22 inches high. This pony is black in color, and as will be seen from the picture, is in the same slungy condition in which it came out of its native hills.



## THE GREAT WALL OF PEKING.



Of all places in the great empire of China none is more interesting at present than the city of Peking, the forbidden city and the capital of the dragon empire, now patrolled by European soldiers. For the first time in the history of the country sailors and marines from foreign ships have passed through the big gates and are stationed on guard at the different legations inside the ancient wall.

Peking can truly be said to be a city within a city. The whole place is surrounded by a great wall many feet in height and wide enough to permit several men mounted on horses to ride abreast. Within the old walls are several cities separated from one another by massive masonry, through whose thickness are the gates which connect the city in which the emperor lives with the lesser settlements in which are the homes of the state officials and princes.

The old wall which surrounds the great city was built many centuries ago and is a marvel in construction. It ranges in height from 20 to 30 feet and has buttresses at distances of about 50 yards apart. It passes over the hills and down into the valleys that surround the city, while directly in the center of the town looms up the wall which prohibits ingress to the prohibited inclosure wherein exists that miserable man who is known as the emperor of China.

## AN ANTARCTIC EXPLORER.

A recent cable message mentions that Dr. Frederick Cook, the New York explorer, has discovered in his search for the south pole what might be called another great sea, extending into the remotest parts of the unknown antarctic regions. Dr. Cook has also discovered that the volcanoes of the antarctic region extend much farther south than had been hitherto believed by geographers. Dr. Cook is now acting as surgeon on board the steamer Belgica, which set out two years ago, and his message is the first news of the little party's adventures since its departure for southern seas. The Belgian Geographical society has also received a dispatch stating that the extreme latitude reached by the antarctic expeditionary steamer Belgica was 71 degrees 56 minutes south, longitude 52 degrees. Much bad weather was encountered by the expedition, but no intense cold, except during the month of September. Good maps were prepared of Hughes bay and Palmer's land, south of the south Shetland islands.



A German doctor finds that only in one case out of 15 are both eyes in good condition, and shows no intention of undertaking an expedition against him at present.

H. Clarence Eddy, who has spent much time in Paris of late years, addressing large audiences by his playing on the great organ at the Trocadero, has been appointed official organist for the United States at the Paris exposition.

Since April 1 nonconformists in England have been able for the first time to be married by ministers of their own faith without the register's presence being required. The law thus acknowledges that such marriages are religious and no longer civil ceremonies.

For the "Hornet" doctor, residing on the Mowle, containing about 1,000 square feet of ground, 25,000 marks was recently paid. This is the highest price ever paid for vine land in the Mowle territory and probably in the Rhine district.

Conan Doyle is reported to have thrown away thousands of dollars by scribbling the manuscript, according to a serial publisher of his novel, "A Dog With an Occasional Chorus." Because he considered that the story would suffer in a literary way from being thus bound.

Professor Eugene Paléologue's claim that she is the direct descendant of Constantine Paléologue, the last emperor of Byzantium, has been declared void by the Russian boy syndicate after examining the documents submitted by her. Her rank will therefore be recognized by Russia, and a pension will be paid to her. The princess is a Maltese. A gift of £2,000, just made by Mr. Longstaff to the Royal Geographical society, makes a British expedition to the antarctic possible. The society has now collected £40,000. — £200,000 for that purpose, and when it has £250,000 more will again ask the government to undertake the work.

## THE DIVINE SARA'S NEW THEATER.



Sara Bernhardt's new theater in Paris is one of the most ambitious efforts ever undertaken by an individual. For \$16,000 a year Bernhardt has rented from the city of Paris the old Opera Comique and has transformed it from its old time ideal of architectural business into a tower of beauty. The enormous dimensions of this new theater's stage will permit the presentation of spectacular far dramas, such as Sir Henry Irving in England and Daly in America delight in, but with which the Parisians are yet unacquainted. As the Sara Bernhardt theater there will be presented a course of classical plays, with introductory lectures, such as have hitherto been confined to the French government theaters, and the new stage will be put on a footing with the long established Comedie Francaise and the Odéon.

The tragic roles of course will be played by the divine Sara Bernhardt, and among the novel features of the new temple of Thespis will be Saturday matinees devoted to the recitation and performance of pieces by amateurs. As is well known, Mme. Bernhardt has already been the guest of many an aspiring young dramatist, but this new idea of hers should make her the idol of the uninitiated for all time.

The great dramatist has already signed agreements for at least five plays by Sardou, to be presented during the season of the Paris exposition. In her new undertaking Mme. Sara has had the moral courage to break with the old fashioned rule of charging more for seats than are subscribed for in advance.

## CARDINAL WOLSEY'S HAT.

A curious old hat has just come into the possession of the authorities of Christchurch, Oxford. This historic chapeau once adorned the brow of no less a personage than Cardinal Wolsey and since first worn by that august and historic churchman has had a varied and checkered career. Bishop Blount, the historian of the seventeenth century, found it in the great wardrobe when he was clerk of the closet, and at his death, in 1711, it passed to his son, Judge Blount, who died without heir and left it to his housekeeper. By this housekeeper it was given to the Countess of Albemarle's butler, from whom it passed into her ladyship's hands. In 1776 Lady Albemarle presented it to Horace Walpole. Later it was bought



at public auction by Charles Kean, the actor, who is said to have worn it while acting. A year ago it was again sold at auction and for a time was shown at the Tudor exhibition in London before being picked up by a graduate of Christchurch, who presented it to his college, within whose old walls it has at last found an appropriate resting place.

Irving M. Scott, the builder of the Oregon, is a lover of books and has one of the best private collections in the United States.

## FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

A plan for reviving business in the Palais Royal is under consideration in Paris that will destroy the quiet of the garden in the center of the building and turn it into a thoroughfare between the great boulevards and the Louvre quarter. The proposal is to extend the Rue Vivienne through an intervening block and the north side of the Palais, back to the garden, with outlets at the other end to the Rue de Valenciennes on one side and the Rue de Valenciennes on the other.

Liverpool has even, with the launching of the greatest Briton, the last launch that will be made within the city limits. The seven miles of fore shore are now all under the control of

the dock board, which has set to work on the scheme of reconstructing the docks authorized last year by parliament.

It is now known that the Khalifa, who was so badly whipped and roared with great laughter at Omdurman, is still at the head of a strong body of followers near lake Sharkia, where it would be difficult to follow him. The English government does not regard him or his movements of any immediate danger,

and shows no intention of undertaking an expedition against him at present.

H. Clarence Eddy, who has spent much time in Paris of late years, addressing large audiences by his playing on the great organ at the Trocadero, has been appointed official organist for the United States at the Paris exposition.

Since April 1 nonconformists in England have been able for the first time to be married by ministers of their own

faith without the register's presence being required. The law thus acknowledges that such marriages are religious and no longer civil ceremonies.

For the "Hornet" doctor, residing on the Mowle, containing about 1,000 square feet of ground, 25,000 marks was recently paid. This is the highest price ever paid for vine land in the Mowle territory and probably in the Rhine district.

Conan Doyle is reported to have

thrown away thousands of dollars by scribbling the manuscript, according to a serial publisher of his novel, "A Dog With an Occasional Chorus." Because he considered that the story would suffer in a literary way from being thus bound.

Professor Eugene Paléologue's claim that she is the direct descendant of Constantine Paléologue, the last emperor of Byzantium, has been declared void by the Russian boy syndicate after examining the documents submitted by her. Her rank will therefore be recognized by Russia, and a pension will be paid to her. The princess is a Maltese. A gift of £2,000, just made by Mr. Longstaff to the Royal Geographical society, makes a British expedition to the antarctic possible. The society has now collected £40,000. — £200,000 for that purpose, and when it has £250,000 more will again ask the government to undertake the work.